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Supplied on Short Notice
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
filled on the other side of the Pacific
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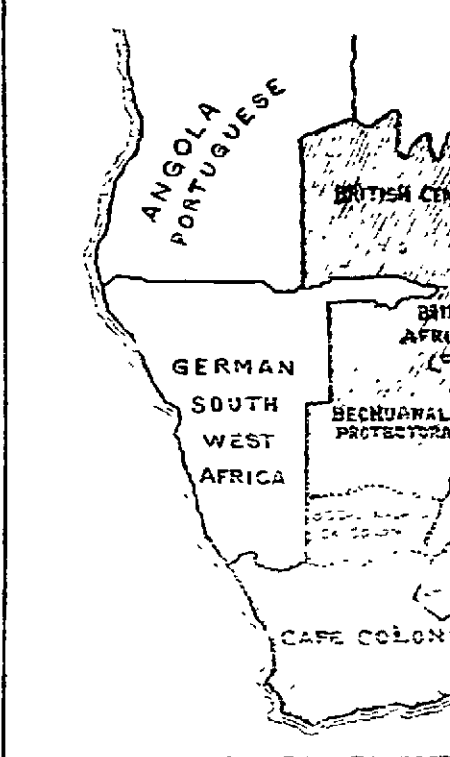
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We carry in stock the following
Oils:
Vacuum Oils.
The Vacuum Oil Company was the
first house to manufacture Mineral
Oils of any value for Lubrication
purpose. The oil is reduced under
complete uniformity of temperature
with out atmospheric pressure and a perfect
result is secured without charring
the inherent hydro-carbon greases of the
oil. This cannot be done by any other
process. It is claimed that these oils
are actually cheaper in use, at the
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You are sure of getting the same oil
every time you order. You can save
money, as you get better goods at less
price, quality considered.

600 W Cylinder Oil.
This Oil, we claim stands alone. It
is a unique product, with many imi-
tators, but without a rival at any
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Our 600 W Cylinder Oil is the out-
growth of over twenty years expe-
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manufactured. For all places where
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this oil against any other article. If
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a bearing that gives you trouble, try
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part anywhere. It is a rich wine color.
The best substitute for lard oil ever
produced.
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This is an Oil for electric light, cen-
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adapted for the Edison system, being
used by the Edison Company and
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crutable in quality, and can be filter-
ed and used over and over again. It
is a perfect dynamo oil.
Vacuum Marine Engine Oil.
The only oil that meets all the re-
quirements of Marine Engine lubri-
cation. Better than lard oil and
cheaper.
Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.
For common shafting, exposed ma-
chinery, car journals, etc. Has no
equal for cart axles.

IN THE BEGINNING
Of the new year, when the winter
season of close confinement is only half
gone, many find that their health be-
gins to break down, that the least ex-
posure threatens sickness. It is then,
as well as at all other times, and with
people even in good health, that the
following facts should be remembered,
namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla
leads everything in the way of medi-
cines, that it accomplishes the great-
est cures in the world, and requires the
largest building in the world devoted
exclusively to the preparation of the
proprietary medicine. Does not this
conclusively prove, if you are sick, that
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for
you to take?
HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.
Affairs in the Transvaal Still
Unsettled.
BUT LITTLE PROSPECT OF A WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The destina-
tion of the extra fleet, mobilized from
the Naval Reserves which went into
commission yesterday, is as yet un-



FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The map given above shows the possession of the various powers in
South Africa. The shaded portion gives the country gained by the British
in the last fifteen years. Beginning with a mere foothold in Cape Colony, the
English have swiftly gained possession of outlying territory until now they
practically control South Africa below the Congo Free State. This rapid ab-
sorption of savage territory, much of it very rich in mineral and agricultural
resources, is now brought forcibly to the attention of the world by the designs
of the British Chartered Company on the Transvaal. In fifteen years
England has gained possession of the Orange Free State, Natal, Zululand,
Griqualand, Bechuanaland, Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Thus the
English have cut a wide swath from the Congo Free State clean down to the
Cape of Good Hope, and the bits of territory which are owned by the Portu-
guese and Germans on either side may also be acquired without much trouble
or expense. Thus the Transvaal is practically the only serious obstacle to
their undisturbed domination of South Africa.

known and will possibly remain so
until Saturday, when it will be assem-
bled off Beach Haven, on the south-
west coast of Ireland, with sealed or-
ders relative to the nature of the
movements of the vessels. The suc-
cessful assembling of the fleet in five
days is causing a great deal of grim
satisfaction to Englishmen and is
pointed to with much pride by the
newspapers as an indication of what
Great Britain could do in case of
necessity. The whole marks con-
siderable advance in the means at the
command of the Admiralty depart-
ment since 1885, when the supposed
imminence of a Russian war caused
the hasty mobilization of the navy.
On that occasion two months were
consumed in accomplishing the work
now done in five days.

The political situation in Europe
today is a puzzling one. It has been
generally supposed that the policy of
the British government is at present
towards an entente between Great
Britain, Russia and France. In sup-
port of this view it was pointed out
that Great Britain is conscious of be-



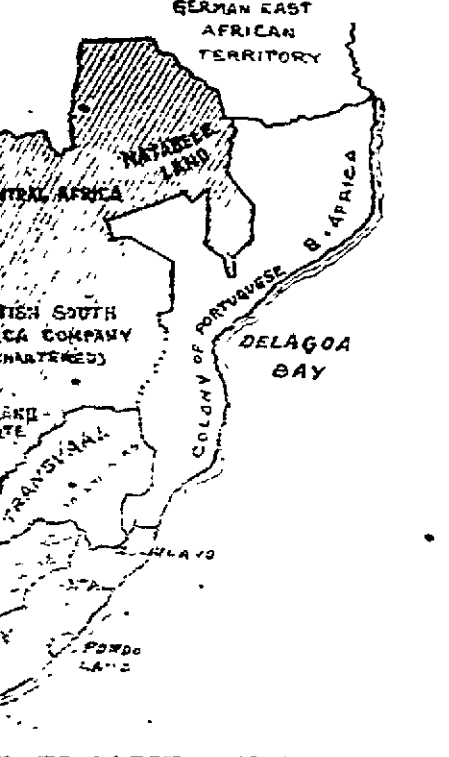
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

ing no longer able, if indeed she ever
was, to count upon the support of the
Dreibund, Germany, Austria and
Italy, and that she thus finds herself
practically alone in the family of
nations, and the necessity forced upon
her of seeking an alliance more or
less firm with the first-mentioned
powers. There are, however, many
obstacles in the way of such an al-
liance, notably the clashing of French
and English interests on the Mekong
and in Egypt, and the jealousy of
Russia and England in the East.
Moreover, it is not thought likely

that Russia and France would be at
all anxious for the assistance of Eng-
land as an ally to these two countries
when acting conjointly. The assistance
of the British fleet would be superfluo-
us, their combined sea power being
already immensely superior to that of
the Dreibund, while on land Great
Britain would not be able to appreci-
ably strengthen their forces. How-
ever, the workings of diplomacy are
arduous and mysterious, and stranger
things have happened than would be
an alliance, temporary of course, be-
tween England, Russia and France.

KRUGER IS DETERMINED.
Volksraad Hears His Message—James-
son Still in Jail.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.—A
thousand armed and mounted bur-
ghers traversed the streets of this city
today, causing great excitement, and
1200 others are outside the city and
will ride through town tomorrow in
order to exhibit their fighting strength
to the miners and to gratify the men.
The Volksraad met in Pretoria to-
day and authorized the government
to increase the State artillery force by



Cecil Rhodes.

Dr. Jameson and Krueger.
Dr. Jameson, the leader of the
party of the British South Africa
Company is the administrator for the
British South Africa Company's ter-
ritory in Mashonaland and Matabele-
land. In the early seventies he went
to the diamond fields and soon acquir-
ed a high reputation and a remuner-
ative practice. Later he was persua-
ded by Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of
Cape Colony, to enter the service of
the British South Africa Company.
When the British Chartered Company
engaged in its little war against the



Dr. C. S. Jameson.

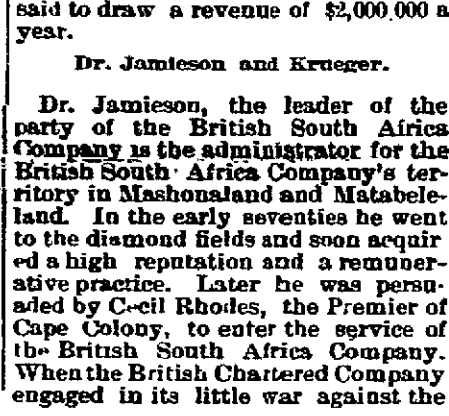
400 men. They also adopted a gov-
ernment resolution thanking the Or-
ange Free State for its sisterly as-
sistance, and also Sir Hercules Robinson,
the Governor of Cape Colony, and Sir
Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent at
Pretoria, for their powerful support
when they had given to the Trans-
vaal government and for their efforts
to prevent bloodshed.

A message was read to the Volks-
raad from President Kruger to the
effect that he intends to discuss with
the Raad, in later and calmer mo-
ments, the causes which led to the
dastardly plot against the State and
government. He was firmly resolved,
the message said, to maintain the
secret rights and interests of the
Republic and to establish the same on
a firmer and surer foundation. The
brief sitting of the Volksraad then
adjourned till May, as, owing to the
excited feeling among the burghers,
calm and dispassionate legislation in
connection with the recent events was
considered impossible.
Dr. Jameson and the officers of his
raiding expedition and political pris-
oners, numbering sixty, are still in
the jail here and are well cared for
pending the final decision between

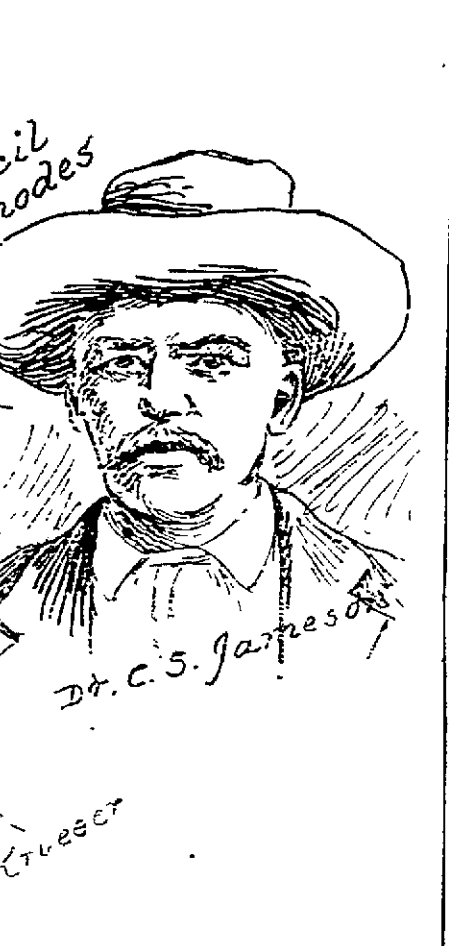
Sir Hercules Robinson and the Trans-
vaal government as to their fate.
SOMETHING OF THE ACTORS.
Short Sketch of Principal Figures in
Transvaal Affairs.
The position of Sir Hercules Robin-
son as Governor of Cape Colony and
Imperial High Commissioner for Eng-
land in South Africa is in the present
critical state of affairs a most delicate
one. With the resignation of Cecil
Rhodes a Premier of the Cape, who
was until the defeat of Dr. Jameson's
attempted invasion of the Transvaal,
the virtual ruler of South African af-
fairs, Governor Robinson has become
the most prominent figure in that
much disturbed country.
Sir Hercules' experience as a diplo-
mat has been extensive. In 1881 he
went out to South Africa, which was
then embroiled in war, and for eight
years labored wisely and effectively.
He presided over the Royal Commis-
sion which drew up the first Transvaal
Convention, and the subsequent con-
vention of 1884 owed much to his ini-
tiative. His present appointment was
bestowed upon him last year on the
expiration of Sir Henry Loch's term.

Cecil Rhodes' Career.
Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape
Colony, the moving spirit in all
South African development and the
richest man in that continent, is re-
garded in England as the prime factor
in the movement against the Boers of
the Transvaal which has resulted so
disastrously to the British forces.
Jameson is a strong friend and ad-
mirer of Rhodes, and from the tenor
of cable dispatches, it looks as though
the Premier had coached Jameson
and had furnished him with men and
ammunition. Certainly, if he did not
furnish material, he gave moral aid,
as it would have been foolhardy for
the English miners and adventurers
in the Transvaal to engage in a con-
flict with the Boers without some
promise of support from Rhodes.
Many Englishmen are inclined to
doubt Rhodes' loyalty. Rhodes has
made his immense fortune of \$30,000,
000 within fifteen years by shrewd
locations of diamond-bearing prop-
erty and by organizing all the dia-
mond mines of South Africa into a
great syndicate. Recently he has
taken up gold mining on a colossal
scale, and from the mines of the Wit-
watersrand and other districts he is
said to draw a revenue of \$2,000,000 a
year.

Dr. Jameson and Krueger.
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engaged in its little war against the



Dr. C. S. Jameson.



Cecil Rhodes.

unfortunate King Lobengula of Mate-
beleland Dr. Jameson was the prime
mover in all the successful operations
which first brought out that war, and
eventually the practical annexation
of that vast territory to Great Britain.
President Paul Krueger of the
Transvaal is descended from the royal
family of Vasa through Christina,
Queen of Sweden, and with others
of his relatives, is a party to a suit
against the Swedish government for
the recovery of \$23,000,000, a part of
Christina's estate.

Many merchant's are well aware
that their customers are their best
friends and take pleasure in supply-
ing them with the best goods obtain-
able. As an instance we mention
Perry & Cameron, prominent drag-
gists of Flushing, Michigan. They
say: "We have no hesitation in re-
commending Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy to our customers, as it is the
best cough medicine we have ever
sold, and always gives satisfaction."
For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle
by all druggists and dealers. BESSON,
SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

A CABLE IS PROBABLE.
Two Bills Before Congressional
Committees.
ANNEXATION IN NEAR FUTURE.
Rushing Work into Committees—The
Monroe Doctrine—Congress to De-
fine It—Pacific Cable Co. Would
Link to Omdo Col. Spalding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Fore-
ign questions received considerable
attention during the day. Hale spoke
for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable
connecting the United States and
Hawaii. The Senator expressed the
opinion that the annexation of the
Hawaiian Islands to the United States
was certain to be accomplished at an
early day. The Cuban question was
briefly discussed in connection with
Cail's resolution calling on the State
Department for information as to the
status of the uprising. The Monroe
doctrine also received attention in a
resolution by Sewell of New Jersey,
declaring the limitations of the doc-
trine and stating that President
Cleveland's attitude was an extension
of the doctrine beyond its original
scope. A resolution was adopted re-
questing the State Department for
further information on Turkish and
Armenian affairs.
Hale addressed the Senate on his
bill authorizing the Postmaster-Gen-
eral to contract with the Pacific Cable
Company for the transmission of gov-
ernment messages between the United
States and Hawaii. Hale stated that
in round numbers the bill commits
the United States to a subvention of
about \$250,000. It was plain business
enterprise, bringing Hawaii close to
our doors. Other nations had sought
to establish an influence with the Ha-
waiian Government, which, if suc-
cessful, would involve nothing but
detriment to us.

The Senator detailed the efforts of
Great Britain to secure Necker Island
as a landing place for a cable, and the
frustration of its efforts by the Ha-
waiian Government, sending a fast
merchant steamer to the island and
raising the Hawaiian flag. As to the
influence of the cable on the question
of annexation, the Senator said he did
not care whether it would or would not
expedite that result. Annexation was
an event sure to come in the near fu-
ture, and he did not want to precipitate
it. Of one thing he felt sure, that with
this cable built all the world would
take notice that the interests of the
two Governments and the two peoples
would become so connected that at-
tempts at interference from outside
would forever cease. If we abandoned
or were laggard in this project our
British rivals would take the ground
that we had left and by hook or by
crook get a footing on the Ha-
waiian islands for a great military
and commercial British oceanic cable.

Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska favored a
cable to Hawaii, but opposed the
present bill on the ground that he
feared that the arrangement proposed
would lead to disagreeable complica-
tions. He said in reply to a question
from Chandler that he did not think
if the Government owned the lines it
would be wise to lease them. He saw
no reason why the Government
should not control all the telegraph
lines in the country or those extend-
ing from this to other countries. He
was also opposed to subsidies and said
that the present scheme, if executed,
would open the doors to an expendi-
ture of probably \$500,000,000. He re-
ferred to the construction of the Pa-
cific railroads on a subsidy, saying
that he thought the Government
ought to have built the roads itself.
He confessed that this was paternal-
ism.
Allen said that the Pacific roads had
been looted and plundered, and the
people were now met by a debt of
\$60,000,000, which this Congress must
provide for. It would be the same
with a Pacific cable company. An-
other corporation would be created to
send its several tools to Congress to
influence legislation. Allen said he
favored the Nicaragua canal and a
Pacific cable if they were built and
operated by the Government.
At the close of Allen's speech the
cable bill was referred to the Commis-
tee on Foreign Relations.

THEY WANT TO BE FIRST.
Rivalry to First Introduce the Cable
Bill.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Edward
L. Bayliss of New York, one of the
projectors of the Pacific Cable Com-
pany, which recently was given a
hearing by the Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations, today appeared be-
fore the House Committee on Inter-
state and Foreign Commerce to ex-
plain the plans of his company, which
he did at length.
The Pacific Cable Company was op-
posed by Z. S. Spaulding of the Ha-
waiian Islands, who is interested in
a rival company, and which, as pro-
jected, is to connect the United States
and the Hawaiian Islands. There is
a well developed rivalry between the
two House committees, the Foreign

(Continued on page 5.)
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

KATE FIELD'S LETTERS.

President Dole Talks About Land Bill

HOW THE NATIVES ARE ASSISTED.

Co-operative vs. Contract Labor—Society Under the Monarchy—A Bill of Constitution—History—Annexation to the United States.

(Continued.)

Praises the Land Law.

Our present Government land law, I think, answers your question fully. It provides in a liberal way for the people who are without capital. It is particularly prepared to meet the condition of the natives by enabling them to acquire holdings and hold them, one of the systems being inalienable holdings, which cannot be conveyed, mortgaged or devised. The only way natives can lose them is by voluntary abandonment."

"Even when they desire to sell are they prevented?"

"One of the clauses is that they cannot sell, mortgage or devise. The land goes to certain heirs by descent which are fixed by the law. As long as the family line exists the property remains in their possession."

"And when that fails?"

"It reverts to the Government."

"Then you have undertaken to save the native from himself?"

"Yes. Many natives are not thrifty. When they want money they are easily influenced by men who loan it to them in order to get their land. This law is to protect them from losing their holdings though they be thrifty and careful."

"Was this one of the first movements of the republic?"

"Yes. It was constantly the policy of the provisional government, but their views did not crystallize until the first session of the Legislature of the republic; that and the cable were made the main objects of the special session, which adjourned before you arrived."

"Annexation the Sole Policy."

"I hear it said that if the United States do not annex the islands they will be offered to England. Is it a possibility?"

"Our sole policy is annexation to the United States?"

"Have you anything to say on the subject of contract labor?"

"Contract labor has existed here since sugar plantations were started, but of late years it has been decreasing. All plantations employ a large proportion of day laborers who are not under contract. The necessity and importance of the contract system has been diminishing for a number of years."

"What has taken its place?"

"Day labor and profit sharing."

"Would you kindly explain the latter?"

"Well, the Ewa plantation on this island has elaborated a system of profit sharing that at present is very satisfactory and encouraging. The plantation plows, harrows and plants a field of cane, gives it one irrigation and then hands it over to a company of men."

"Not Hawaiians?"

"I don't know of any Hawaiians taking it up. A company of men take the cane field under an agreement to cultivate it and when the plantation wants to grind the cane they cut and deliver it on the cane cars, which run through the plantation. They receive a stated amount of money every month as an advance. They are paid, I think, so much a ton for the sugar cane, and when the crop is taken off they are paid the surplus of what they have not drawn. Their income in some cases, as compared with working by the day, has been a large advance. In some cases they have made \$27 a month instead of \$15 or \$18. Another sugar plantation at Hilo, Hawaii, allows persons, sometimes individuals, to take a piece of their own land or plantation land and cultivate it. The plantation buys the cane in some way, and the men make a great increase on what they would make in working by the day, as I understand it. The contract labor is valued now mostly in the case of new immigrants who have their passage paid for them. For people who are here the planters prefer to have them work by the day. I think there are more day laborers than contract laborers on the plantations, but I cannot give you the figures."

"Woman Question Discussed."

"To return to the burning question of annexation, President Dole, I am told that many of the native and half white women oppose annexation on the ground that they will not be treated on an equality with the whites."

"I think many of them feel that way. The situation is something like this: Part of the community of white people recognize the natives fully and another do not. There is no change from what it was before, except they have lost the standing which the Hawaiian court gave them."

"As I understand it, when the monarch gave entertainments there were comparatively few natives invited."

"At formal events it was mainly white people and a few natives in society who were invited."

"Then their standing has not changed? On state occasions are natives still invited?"

"No distinction whatever is made between natives in society and white persons."

"In the event of annexation could there not be some provision whereby this equality could be maintained? If carpet baggers did not come could not the present status remain?"

"Yes. I think the present white residents, those who were born or have grown up here and those who have lived here for many years, have the kindest feelings toward Hawaiians, and a great many of them recognize them as their social equals. A new man who comes here is not likely to do so until he has been here a long time. Some men, if they are thrown into social relations with the Hawaiians at once, do so, but it is not the rule."

"People want to know what are the resources of Hawaii. All they hear about is sugar, and they don't hear about anything else."

"Sugar has been the main industry because it is a business which is well understood, and it has been profitable. Besides that there has been ranching almost ever since any white people began to live here, that has been a profitable business also. Wool growing has been a steady business for fifty or sixty years, but limited in extent. Rice is an important product, ranking next to sugar."

"There are a good many small vegetable gardens. The market is so small that these gardens are mainly in the hands of Chinese. Fruit in Hawaii is raised by natives. Coffee has not been seriously cultivated until the last three years, but coffee has grown wild in Kona, and the natives have picked it. They may have planted it in some cases to increase their yield. In 1850 there were large coffee plantations on the islands, but they were low down near the sea, and the night was so severe that sugar cane was substituted. Now almost all the coffee is raised on high ground. It is more healthy at an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. About 1500 feet is the best elevation."

"If coffee proves to be a success will all the islands be adapted to it?"

"All have a coffee belt, and it will not interfere with the sugar that grows at a lower elevation. A great deal of the best coffee land on all of the islands is unused; the lower forest islands. Probably the islands will export more in coffee than in sugar; there is nothing to hinder, as far as land goes. There is a good deal of coffee land on this island, on Maui and on Hawaii—in fact, on all of the islands."

"Would not coffee production bring in another class of people?"

"Yes. It would bring in small farmers and white people, men who work for themselves. They would take care of their own farms. They would have to hire some labor, especially at picking time."

"Ideas on Coffee Growing."

"How large need a coffee plantation be? At Riverside, Cal., ten acres are enough for an orange grove."

"Ten acres upward would be enough to start coffee."

"With an average crop what would the profit be?"

"Systematic cultivation is so recent that hardly any of the new farms are in full bearing, but as the promise of the young trees is great I do not see why they should not produce from a ton to a ton and a half, some people say two tons an acre. That represents a great deal of money, because coffee is a very valuable crop. It would be \$340 if an acre produced but one ton. Coffee sells at the coffee centers at 26 cents a pound, so there is a large margin for increase of profit. Probably the coffee growers will not sell to middlemen, but send their crops direct to the main market. Twenty-five cents a pound would be \$625 an acre, or \$5000 for ten acres. With a large yield, of course, the possibilities are greater."

"There are eight islands, are there not?"

"Eight large islands. The land at the same elevation is pretty much alike. Some of the small islands have no forests because they are too low."

"What do you do with them?"

"They are used for ranching. The small islands have no streams, no running water, and so far ranchers have not experimented with artesian wells. There is a lot of fine arable soil that has never been cultivated."

"How large a population could all these islands sustain?"

"A million."

"And you have at present less than 100,000?"

"Yes."

"Touching the Organic Law."

"Mr. President, in some respects your constitution seems to me much better than ours. You have property, educational and moral qualifications. Your voters must be in some decent business."

"If he is not a property owner, he must be industrious. In talking of Ann Arbor students the other day Senator Hill mentioned some changes which he thought should be made in your constitution; the President should not succeed himself and should be elected for a six years' term, and the President should have the right of veto of individual items of appropriation bills. He seems to have been reading our constitution."

"Will you tell me the history of your constitution?"

"When we found that annexation was doomed to indefinite delay the question arose what we should do, and of course we decided to immediately organize a permanent form of government. An election for a constitutional convention was called, and Mr. Thurston in Washington and I in Honolulu, unknown to each other, began to work on a constitution. I devoted almost my whole time to it, stayed at home, had the books I wanted and worked deliberately. When Mr. Thurston returned he and I pooled our ideas. We read our drafts over together, made changes and fused the two, taking such parts from both as we thought best. Then we had this draft printed and we called together the cabinet and a number of gentlemen who represented almost every kind of work in the islands, about sixteen men in all, including ourselves. We went over this draft section by section, paragraph by paragraph, word for word, and voted on every point. I think that body spent several weeks on it, meeting every day, and got through just in time for the convention. The convention went over it in the same way, section by section, so it had, you see, about four complete drafts."

"Did the convention make any radical changes?"

"They made changes in detail, but I don't think they changed the spirit of the constitution in any particular."

"As there is no more time in Hawaii than in the United States, and as I had monopolized President Dole for an hour and a half, at this point conference forced me to suspend an interview that inclination would have prolonged indefinitely."

KATE FIELD

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE.

A Burns "Night"—Distinguished Visitors Present.

The members of the Scottish Thistle Club entertained the three visiting members of the Queensland ministry and many other friends at their hall last night, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. A. C. Steele, the newly elected chief occupied the chair, and in addition to acquainting himself in that position rendered a famous old Scotch song in an acceptable manner. Secretary Black read an address in which he gave a sketch of the early life of the poet.

Throughout the address there were frequent quotations from Burns' works adapted to the occasion. Mr. William Eadie and George Dail played a duet on the violin and flute, respectively, and in other ways contributed to the pleasures of the evening.

When nearly at the close of the Scotch portion of the program, ex-Chief Logan, in an impromptu speech, called for a toast to the guests who had "dropped up" from Queensland. Premier Nelson, who was born in Burns' town and whose grandfather was a companion of the poet when he received the inspiration which resulted in his world famous poem, "O wad some power the giftie gie us."

Mr. Philp, another member from Queensland, made a very happy address, in which he spoke of the cordial manner in which they had been treated on the islands. He closed with a promise that Queensland should profit by their visit to the islands to the extent that the knowledge they had gained relative to the production of sugar here would be communicated to the planters there, and he believed it would result in larger crops.

During the part of the program where the guests were not restricted as to the nationality of their songs and recitations, Chester A. Doyle sang "Shadows on the wall," and, for an encore, "The Band Played On." Other persons were called upon during the evening and helped make the event pass off pleasantly.

KAU NOTES.

Trip of the President and Party. Volcano Still Active.

President Dole and party were entertained at Waiohina by George Hewitt on the 11th, and on the following night a mass-meeting of citizens was called by the Hawaiians, and words of welcome were spoken by several persons on the committee. On Monday the party visited Punaluu and spent most of the day shooting. At the close of the school hour the President met the scholars and made a speech.

During the evening they visited Pahala and were entertained by C. M. Walton. Everyone in the vicinity called and presented their respects to the President.

Tuesday was spent with Julien Monsarrat and family at Kapapala.

Tuesday night Samuel Parker entertained the distinguished guests at his Hana ranch. It was believed they would board a sloop at Kawaihae yesterday and proceed to Kailua. It will take several days to reach this point, as it is the intention of the party to stop at all the points on the line. They will probably return here by the next W. G. Hall.

The lake at the crater is still growing and is rapidly reaching the surface.

Claus Spreckels at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Jan. 10.—The tug Fearless, Captain Haskell in command, was in port a short time this morning, with Mr and Mrs. Claus Spreckels on board. The boat remained in port only a short time and then went to Aptos.

Captain Scott and special Cordes made an opium catch yesterday afternoon. Ah Pung, a Chinaman living near No. 5 engine house was suspected of having opium in possession. An informer was put on his tract. The unsuspecting Chinaman promised to sell this person some opium if he would be at a spot at a certain time. Captain Scott and special Cordes met the man on his way to the appointed spot and found three tins of opium on his person.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H.I.



LOUISE MICHEL COMING TO AMERICA.
Louise Michel the "Red Virgin" of France, the most famous anarchist in the world is to visit America. She is about 60 years old and became famous as an advocate of the blood of the Commune. She is still anxious to bring about the complete overthrow of government.

When Ordering Oil, ask your Agents to send you
Tropic Cylinder Oil
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and you will have the best Lubricating Oil for
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Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

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So pleased I can get

GOOD TOBACCO

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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

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SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

: : AND THEIR : :

Smoking Stands. Cheap.

The Daily ADVERTISER.
75 Cents a Month.
Delivered by Carrier.

DEATH TO

High Prices

No more mind-cure profits when you buy of us.

We buy no more goods from wholesalers. Everything comes direct from the factory.

LOOK AT THIS!

Bedroom Sets
— FOR —

\$30.00

CONSISTING OF

7 PIECES, finished as fine as \$50 to \$100 sets. Large Beveled Mirrors; with tables having drawers 1x2x3 and bottom shelf; draw work has center slide and works perfectly, for \$25 and upwards.

ANOTHER SNAP

Bedroom Sets!
We are going to clean out our entire old stock consisting of 7 piece sets. We want room. Goods are coming direct from the factory.

Chiffoniers
\$13.75

Do you want anything better than that?

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. We challenge anyone to sell the same goods for the same money. This means money to you.

Call and see for yourself.

HOPP & CO.,
Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

PICTURE
Has it occurred to you that a picture is one of the best things to make a Xmas present of?

Everyone enjoys looking at a beautiful thing and what thing of beauty can convey more to the mind than a picture?

Let at least one of your gifts this year be a picture, no matter how little they cost, they will cover more ground than anything else you can buy.

Remember we are selling pictures and frames at San Francisco prices.

You will be astonished at the low prices prevailing at

KING BROS.' ART STORE,
HOTEL STREET.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,
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WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

Rubber Stamps
At Gazette Office.

GOVERNOR BRADLEY in his message to the legislature of Kentucky deprecates the increase of lynching and the cigarette habit within his state. This is the first time these sins against humanity have been put in the same class but we must admit that they are in a measure birds of a feather. If Kentucky's new Republican Governor can get his legislatures to stamp out these evils his name ought to go down in history as one of the greatest reformers of the age.

THE Associated Press dispatches recently received from the Coast contain a squib to the effect that the people of Hawaii are contemplating secession from the central Government and that Minister Cooper's visit to the island was to investigate the strength of the secession sentiment. The only striking feature about this story is the proof positive that some one connected with the Associated Press was mighty hard up for a story. It reminds us of the riddle to which the answer is: "It's a big lie." If our local correspondents can find nothing more truthful than this to write about we would suggest that they take to sawing wood for a living.

IF THE Warrimoo does not bring to this country one or more of the political exiles who sent Mr. Klemme as a "feeler," it is highly probable that the next steamer from the Coast will. These men appreciate the fact that they are making a chance trip and accordingly guarantee a return passage to the steamship companies. Under the circumstances we can see no reason why these people should be allowed to thrust themselves upon the community when all signs point to the fact that we have no use for them. It would undoubtedly have a good effect if it were impressed upon the exiles that when they are wanted they will be advised of the fact.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON once said, "God has never endowed any statesman or philosopher, nor any body of them, with wisdom enough to frame a system of government that everybody could go off and leave. To pay taxes and to submit to the laws are far short of the whole duty of the citizen." The latter part of this advice is carried out to the letter by many of our citizens, but a good majority seem to feel that they are performing their whole duty when they are finding fault with everything that is being done by the party in power. If it were possible for these people to drum into their heads that success is attained by honest co-operation and not by calling names and attempting to clog the wheels of progress, our internal affairs would equal the climate for political beauty and serenity.

CRANSTOWN and Mueller have found little comfort in their appeal to the Canadian courts for damages on account of their forcible deportation from this country. While the non-suit does not necessarily indicate that the case is finished so far as the steamship company is concerned, it means a long fight for two or three years, should the plaintiffs decide to pay the costs and appeal from the decision of the court at Vancouver. The Hawaiian Government, which is indirectly interested in the outcome holds by all means the most advantageous position and as the cost-increase is highly probable that the injured feelings of the exiles will pass into oblivion.

THE request from Secretary Olney that Great Britain watch over the interests of Americans in Transvaal has been regarded, in England, as a peace offering from

the United States and will have a beneficial effect in the settlement of the Venezuelan affair. The patriots who had begun to figure on the bombardment of New York, Boston and other Atlantic ports of the United States are now devoting their energies in advocating various schemes whereby possible differences growing out of Mr. Cleveland's assertion of the Monroe doctrine, may be overcome by arbitration. Allowing that Great Britain is in a position to contend successfully with the whole world if worst come to worst, it is refreshing at least to note the readiness with which this so-called olive branch is recognized and the "reciprocity of friendship" asserted. Meanwhile the American commission is going quietly forward with the work of investigation and the disposition of Congress to prevent any land grabbing scheme continues as firm as ever.

As a preface to his Sunday night lecture on the liquor problem in Hawaii, Rev. Mr. Peck made reference to statements made in this paper concerning the Christian work that is being quietly carried on in this city. It is at once evident that about the only ground on which there is a difference is in the method of procedure. We approve of taking the bull by the horns, but we do not believe that the greatest good is to be accomplished by roaring louder than the bull. Mr. Peck is not of this opinion. There's the difference. Our friend does not seem to realize that he is making statements from the pulpit, which, if they come from the mouth of one of the opposition would be regarded as indicating rank disloyalty. No one questions Mr. Peck's loyalty, but it is decidedly doubtful if with the existing conditions such sweeping statements will result in the greatest good to the nation or the various Christian organizations. We desire to see the good work go on. We want to see gambling stopped, the evils resulting from the liquor traffic diminished and the continued prohibition of the opium traffic, but we are also impressed with the fact that this is no time for ranting. Rome was not built in a day. Let us keep constantly and quietly pegging at the moral structure. Let our patriotism be tempered with sobriety.

CHURCH FEDERATION.

Although the time when the various church denominations will combine on a common basis of belief is yet a possibility of the dim future, the Protestant denominations of the New England States are forming a federation for co-operation in parish work which will, doubtless, result in strengthening the power of the church and bringing about a closer union among the several denominations. The particular object of the federation is to look after the outlying families and extend the practical work among the poorer classes who know little of the churches and less of religion. These denominations are coming to an understanding of the fact that, while they are thinking over their petty differences and working along their individual lines, there are a great many poor and ignorant members of humanity who are overlooked and lost as a result of Christian denominations practically working at cross purposes.

This new departure has been carried out successfully in New York City, and was brought up for consideration at numerous union gatherings in New England on Thanksgiving Day. The object to be attained in all the federations thus far formed is to increase the strength and efficiency in mission and charitable work. With the vast amount of work of this character that is being done in this country, this federation idea ought to commend itself to our Christian people. During the last eighteen months we have seen the gradual drawing away from a central body and a stronger demarkation of sectarian lines. Those who have been active in this work have believed

that they could do more effective work by following out the line of their chosen sect.

Since it has seemed best to make these divisions, the next improvement that could be made would be a federation in the mission work. There are those who are pleased with certain forms in their religious worship, and these, as well as those of a more informal frame of mind, ought to have their desires gratified, but care should be taken that in following this or that dogma there are none of those who have no religious ideas and to whom the church divisions are a mystery, are not neglected. There are enough branches of the Protestant church in this country to comb the mission field as with a fine-toothed comb, but there is a still grander and more complete work to be done by hearty co-operation.

QUIET, BUT STILL CRITICAL.

While the atmosphere about Great Britain and Germany is by no means cleared of the rumors of war, the situation, as given by the latest telegraphic dispatches, indicates, at least, a general calming down of the barking dogs of war. The British have not fully recovered from the feeling that the European nations are pitted against them, waiting only for a favorable opportunity to make a determined move. The situation in Transvaal seems to have improved very little. Active hostilities have ceased, but the populace appears to be in a state of foment and not at all positive that the local troubles are at an end. The legislative body sat long enough to hear President Krueger's assertion that he will maintain the principles of the Boer republic against all odds and then adjourned till the general excitement has had time to abate. In other words, President Krueger has assumed control of the destinies of his followers and the legislature will have an opportunity to speak later.

As to what is going on in diplomatic circles the general public is very much in the dark. While on the surface the complications growing out of Dr. Jamieson's raid appear to be nothing more than a momentary flurry, there is little or no cessation in Great Britain's warlike preparations. Whether this work is being carried on because of an intended move to establish British rule in Transvaal beyond question or to satisfy the war spirit that has gained such a hold on Britons and show the world what can be done in the way of rapidly centralizing the army and navy, it is impossible to predict at the present stage.

Emperor William is reported as having taken on a more conciliatory frame of mind, but he has made no attempt to carry this impression to Great Britain. Germany has quite as serious an attack of war fever as Great Britain, the retired Bismarck joining in the sentiment that the Emperor should hold to his position at all costs. Bismarck knows what war with England means and his opinion will undoubtedly influence the German people quite as much if not more than the Emperor's.

The Transvaal affair is by no means ended. If Great Britain can gain a stronger hold on that territory by the exercise of considerable diplomacy and a show of force, the diplomacy and show of force will be forthcoming. A false step at the present time will be accompanied with serious results. The situation is quiet but still critical.

RAD CRIMINAL RECORD.

In the editorial office of the Chicago Tribune is an antediluvian newspaper writer who devotes his entire time during the year to gathering statistics from the newspapers each day of the crimes committed throughout the United States. It is a decided gruesome task and the record he has given to the world for the year 1895 is one that ought to set the people of one of the foremost nations of

the world to putting on their thinking caps. After reading the figures which he has set before the public we have no reason to be surprised that many Europeans think of the United States as a country where champagne bottles are uncorked with revolvers and the wild and woolly hero of the dime novel reigns supreme. The United States includes such an immense territory that its residents are not impressed with the appalling increase of crime until brought face to face with the grand total for the year just passed and the comparative tables for the past ten years.

The results as given by the Tribune this year show that the total of murders has swollen from 9800 for 1894 to 10,500 in 1895. The causes of slaughter are given as follows: Quarrels, 4813; unknown, 2466; jealousy, 1136; liquor, 684; by highwaymen, 441; infanticide, 269; resisting arrest, 232; highwaymen killed, 159; insanity, 101; self-defense, 104; strikes, 18; outrages, 49; riots, 28.

In looking over the homicidal record for the past ten years we find that the number of murders has increased from 1449 in 1886 to the number previously given, 10,500. During this period the increase has been at the rate of about 1000 each year, with the exception of the year 1888, when there was a falling off of 151 from the record of 1887. Cold, calm figures show us that the knife, bludgeon and pistol have caused a loss of life equal to that of almost any of the great battles of history. It tells us that notwithstanding the world is constantly growing better, there is still much that is lacking in modern civilization.

It is next to impossible to account for this steady advance in every detail. The increase in population and the improved facilities for obtaining the statistics are features that must be taken into account. One interesting and significant feature, however, is the record of punishment for crime. Over against the 10,500 murders the record gives only 132 legal hangings. Less than two percent of the criminals have, so far as the record shows, paid the legal penalty for their dastardly work. Attention is at once directed to the criminal courts. Looking again to the newspapers we find throughout the whole United States a growing tendency on the part of the courts to shield the criminal. The delay in the trials, the reluctance of jurors to find a verdict, appeals from one court to another and a thousand and one items that come in to give the prisoner a new lease of life all have their effect, and may be regarded as one of the leading causes of the unfortunate result. It is a serious matter to take a human life but the courts of to-day seem to have more serious interest in the guilty one. The innocent victim has gone and time does a great deal in calming public opinion. The time is coming when prompt justice will be imperative.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pain in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. 1709

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE, the cherry and the hull with the latest machinery. Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents. COFFEE taken from chios side hulls, cleaned and delivered to you in bags or sacks. We are also COFFEES.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS
SAN FRANCISCO.

A. FOLGER & CO.,
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HALEAKALA PARTY.

Maui Social Life Very Active, as Usual.

Paia Wants a Band Concert - Kate Field Expected - Ships Arrive - Heavy Kona Weather.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—On Friday, the 17th, by invitation, Misses Millie Beckwith, Eastman, Aiken, Zeigler, Eva and Nellie Smith, Messrs. David Colville, Rodrigues, Rough, Hay, Aiken, Hardy and Fred Baldwin, took possession of the Olinda House and spent several delightful days there. On Saturday eight of the ladies and gentlemen visited the crater of Haleakala. The party is to be known to fame as the "cyclone party," so named partly because of the wild kona blast which blew during most of their stay, and partly because of the fun and frolic which made the occasion a memorable one. The return to more conventional regions was made on Monday, the 20th.

Wednesday evening, the 22d, at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia, a "nut social" was given under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. The program of the occasion was a most unique and interesting one.

"Craigilea," the Haleakala summit house, is in need of repair. Two sheets of corrugated iron have been blown from the roof by the winter winds.

It is possible that Miss Kate Field may visit a Maui cattle ranch on her return from Hawaii.

Dr. P. J. Aiken and family are spending several weeks at Olinda House.

Friday evening, the 31st, the January session of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the Paia residence of J. W. Colville.

Miss Eastman returns to Honolulu today. She has been the guest of Miss Beckwith of Sunnyside. It is announced that the Hawaiian Band, on its return from Hilo during the latter part of next week, will give concerts at Wailuku and Kahului. It is suggested as a satisfactory change in the program that the two, or at least one, of the proposed Kahului concerts be given at Paia. The population of Makawao district equals if it does not exceed that of Wailuku district.

During last evening, the 24th, a party of maidens fair and attentive bachelors enjoyed the moonlight and a horseback ride from the Paia church to the residence of G. E. Beckwith, Haiku, via Hamakua-poko and Maliko gulch.

Peach trees are blossoming in upper Makawao.

E. R. Hendry of Honolulu has been at Haleakala ranch during the week.

George Groves desires to have it stated that he did not resign the position of Superintendent of Wailuku roads.

On Sunday, the 19th, the bark Amelia arrived in Hana with lumber for the big flume. She expects to have all her cargo discharged by tonight and to sail loaded with sugar on Feb. 1st.

The schooner J. D. Tallant will not sail from Kahului till some time next week.

Weather—The heaviest kona wind in years blew during the 17th, 18th and 19th. During this week light kona winds with occasional local rains.

Yesterday's Celebration.

Consul Hackfeld and Hon. Paul Isenburg entertained a large number of officials and merchants at the office of Hackfeld & Co. yesterday from 12 until 2 o'clock. There was a very nice collation, and toasts to the health of the German Emperor were drunk.

Flags were displayed on most of the shipping and on all of the Government buildings and consulates.

It is reported that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature making it an offense to open butcher shops and markets of any character on Sunday. The white proprietors of the butcher shops are in sympathy with the movement and say they would prefer keeping open until 10 o'clock Saturday night so they could have Sunday for rest.

A match race has been arranged between Billy C. and Confederate, to take place at Kapiolani track either Saturday or Monday next. The purse will be \$200 and Halstead's jockey will ride Confederate. Mr. David will take no bets on the race, as he attributes Confederate's losing on Saturday to the fact that he had bet \$2 with Jim Quinn on the result.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 22, 1896.

The steady increase in sugar values has caused plantation owners and everybody interested in the production of that staple commodity much satisfaction. This is as it should be, for without sugar what would become of the country. Of course there are other and varied industries, but none so important and profitable as sugar.

In order to make sugar the mills must be kept going, and to do this will require oil. This is the time that all mills in the islands are running steadily, and it is but proper that the attention of mill men should be called to the best grades of lubricants. It has been demonstrated beyond question that Colorado Oil is of superior quality and best suited to the requirements of plantation machinery of all kinds. No oil introduced here has given such general satisfaction as the Colorado. It is the best quality of lubricant manufactured—for the reasons that it has body and strength, the two great essentials that go toward making an oil that will fulfill all requirements. The Colorado has received the endorsement of numerous engineers on the different plantations of the islands. The best evidence of its popularity and superior quality is the fact that it is used all over the islands, and has given the best of satisfaction in every case. An engineer knows a good thing as well as any one else, and when once Colorado oil is used, none other will be given houserom.

We have another brand of oil—Coronado, which is not so high priced, but is guaranteed a good lubricant for all kinds of machinery. This can be furnished in grades for mill and engine use, and for valve and cylinder, at satisfactory prices.

We can furnish any grade or priced engine oil desired, but advise you to buy only the best quality—for in oil as in other things, it always pays to buy the best.

All oils sold by us are guaranteed and when you buy from our house, you can be assured of getting full value for your money.

THE

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank.

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(Continued from page 1.)

Affairs and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce, for the honor of bringing the Hawaiian cable scheme before Congress. Only yesterday Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the cable question, but the Commerce Committee has stolen a march on him by getting to work.

The bill of the New Jersey Cable Company, with which Spaulding is identified, has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, and it is possible that each of the two committees will report a bill to the House.

TO DECLARE THE DOCTRINE.

Resolution Presented to Congress to Define Monroe Principle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-day Davis (R.) of Minnesota, of the Committee of Foreign Relations, arose as soon as the routine proceedings were disposed of and submitted a favorable report on the resolution framed by him enunciating the Monroe doctrine. It was read from the desk, receiving close attention. The resolution, with preamble and all, is as follows:

"Concurrent resolution relative to the assertion and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that President Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 2, 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

"Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere, but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further, reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers shall extend their present system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and whereas the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States by executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to first be announced, and have been ever since their promulgation and now are the rightful policy of the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assent and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power, to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of easement in a canal or other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretensions of right in cases of alleged boundary dispute, or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifest action of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

At Davis' request the resolution went to the Senate calendar.

Gray (D.) of Delaware stated that he desired it understood that the favorable report was not unanimous.

Walcott (R.) of Colorado gave notice that he would on Wednesday address the Senate on Sewell's resolution placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine.

Destination Not Named.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The United Press has the authority of the Admiralty for the statement that no information whatever regarding where the flying squadron is going or where it is not going has been given to anybody.

The London newspapers to-morrow morning will print the following communication, which has been issued to them by the Foreign Office:

"With reference to a report from Washington of alleged telegraphic correspondence between United States Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury respecting the movements of the British fleet, we are officially informed that no communication has passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States upon any naval question."

WILL ASK FOR EVIDENCE.

Venezuelan Commission Write to Various Governments Instituted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Venezuelan Commission has invited the Government of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all the evidence in their possession to further the work of the Commission, to be represented before it by attorneys, and all of this with the representation that such representation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rights or position heretofore assumed. It has done this in order that the proceedings of the Commission may not be said to be ex parte, that the truth may appear, and

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DR.

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that time may be saved in the inquiry with which the Commission is charged. The invitation goes in the shape of a letter to Secretary Olney, who has made a response, saying that he has transmitted a copy of the Commission's views to the two Governments concerned. These facts came out after the meeting of the Commission today, although the letter was drawn up and sent to the Secretary of State at its last meeting, January 15th.

SCHEME OF THE INVADERS.

Plot of Jameson's Crowd Proved by Documents.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Chronicle has a long Bloomsford dispatch which states that the deputation from the Orange Government which was sent to Pretoria was shown documents proving the plot, which was alleged in a dispatch from Transvaal sources in South Africa on January 12th, to exist. This dispatch asserted that it was the intention of the people of the Chartered South African Company to set loose savages to invade the Transvaal from all points and to kill every white man, and that provision stations had been arranged for all over South Africa, the object being to destroy Pretoria and to present England with the accomplished fact of the conquest. It is also said that sketches of Pretoria and of the Rand by military men have been seized.

A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says the German gunboat Sperber has started for Delagoa bay.

VENEZUELA'S COMMISSION.

Republic Will Take a Hand in Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Herald's Caracas cable special says Rafael Seijas, Laureano Villanueva, Julian Viso and Marco Antonio Saluzzo have been appointed commissioners to study and classify all the documents in the Venezuelan archives relative to the Guiana boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The legislatures of the States of Zulia and Miranda have already passed bills following the suggestion of the Minister of Interior Castillo that persons who rebel against the government should be declared guilty of treason. Other States are expected to take similar action.

At a meeting in Merida, a resolution was passed asking the government to prohibit English ships from entering any harbor of the republic.

Prisoners Released on Bail.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20.—A telegram from Pretoria states that a majority of the political prisoners have been released on giving bail in the sum of \$10,000 each.

The writer of the dispatch gives the names of twenty-three men who are still in custody, including that of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer. The names include no others of known Americans. Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him on his raid have started under an escort for Natal, where they will be turned over to the British authorities for trial.

Kilohana Art League.

The Kilohana Art League prizes are on show in one of the windows of the Pacific Hardware Company and are made up of the finest work put forth by the club. The various schools of the city are urged to hand in their prize compositions to W. M. Graham before January 30th; also the roll of honor consisting of one member from each one of the classes constituting the respective schools.

There are whispers abroad that the Kilohana Art League will give a mammoth loan exhibition in May, this to be made up of works of art and various things curious and beautiful in the city.

The second anniversary of the league will take place in May.

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are common at this season, why are you not doing the same? Who can know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has the power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

SATISFACTORY RACES.

The H. A. A. C. Field Day a Great Success.

BILLY C WINS TWO HEATS.

Each Event Closely Contested—The Bicycle Races were Good—Some Excellent Jumping—Everything Passed Off Without a Hitch.

There was not a rush for places at Kapolani Park Saturday there was no jam of humanity in the grand stand nor were the club houses crowded to suffocation. The places of observation were simply comfortably filled. One half the grand stand had plenty of seats, so that really no one left the grounds for the want of a place from which to view the various events by the Honolulu A. A. C.

The board of management had made the necessary provisions, and the participants were rung out and off with regularity. The only exception to this rule was the horse race, but the public has become used to delays in matters of this kind, and expect them—they happen everywhere else and unless it be the objections from the people who pay admission fees, there is no reason why it should not be so here. Honolulu copies, seldom original, but if they should begin innovations in horse racing and other cities should copy it, the blessings of the world would be on the people who wrought the change.

A great many of those who rode or drove to the park on Saturday, went out to see the boys and young men in the real athletic sports, but there was a goodly sprinkling of older heads whose interest was centered on the horse race between Billy C. and Confederate, and a considerable amount of Confederate money dropped with a doleful thud into the pockets of the friends of Billy C. But the horses were well matched, and the men who backed their opinion of Billy C. did so mainly on account of his record. Their judgment still holds good.

The bicycle races were nearly all well contested, so were the foot races and with few exceptions, the boys came under the wire in a bunch. Lishman with the 67 yards allowance in the mile bicycle handicap beat F. Damon by a wheel, though the latter was seventeen yards behind the winner at the start, another contestant who lined up with Damon came in sometime during the next race.

The running broad jump was closely contested but W. Cummings with a ten inch credit won with an 18 ft. 4 in. jump. Giles held the first three quarters in the novelty bicycle race but at the end Dexter spurred and came in half a length ahead. Angus made a good side in the three-mile lap bicycle race and won in three straight heats.

One of the interesting numbers was the one mile handicap foot race. W. Chamberlain led the scratch man winning in 5 3/4 2-5.

The judges of these races were S. I. Shaw, Thos. Wright and Captain Griffith; referee, J. Walter Jones; starter, James Torbert; time keeper, Clarence Macfarlane and S. G. Wilder; clerk of course, Thos. Cummings. The entire affair was conducted as business as a church social and was entirely free from bickerings which characterize some sporting gatherings.

A little before 2 o'clock the bell sounded for the one mile novelty race and promptly at the hour set, G. A. Martin, Sam Johnson, P. Lishman, Chas. Williams, F. Damon and R. Southgate rode to the scratch all eager for the fray and more than anxious to begin the day's athletic events with a good race.

Martin and Lishman fought each other all the way round the track but Martin's pushing powers were just a little too good for Lishman and he passed under the wire about one yard ahead of him. Time, 3:24 1-5.

There were quite a number of entries in the 100 yards handicap running race. The scratch men were T. Pryce and J. Kalaniana'ole. W. C. Cummings (5 yards handicap) won the race with H. Hapai a very close second. Time, 10 3/5 seconds.

The half mile boys bicycle handicap with A. B. Giles and F. Laukea as scratch men, was won by F. Laukea with Giles pumping up hard behind him. Time, 1:25 2-5.

In the quarter mile handicap running race W. Armstrong, scratch; T. Pryce, 14 yards; W. Simerson, 20 yards; C. Holt, 12 yards; H. Espindola, 16 yards and A. Keo, 18 yards, were the men who were entered in the race. Pryce took advantage of his 14 yards to run away from those in front of him besides keeping well out of reach of the scratch man. C. Holt was an unhappy second. Time, 54 2-5 seconds.

Up to the fifth race the events went off without much enthusiasm from the crowd but as soon as this, the half mile bicycle handicap was announced, there was a general commotion and a marked craning of necks in the direction of the track. George Angus on a Columbia and R. A. Dexter on a Tribune wheel were scratch men. H. A. Giles on a Stearns wheel with 8 yards handicap and W. Chapman, N. Halstead, R. Southgate and E. B. Berger with handicaps ranging from 25 to 50 yards, were the other entries.

The race was a hotly contested one the respective men watching their opponents like hawks and keeping a sharp lookout for any opportunity that might offer the slightest advantage. At the finish Angus came in just about a yard ahead of Dexter and three yards ahead of Giles. The race was one of the most neatly finished of the day. Time, 1 1/4 2-5.

In the running high jump handicap

C. J. Willis and E. Hapai were scratch men. Others with A. Keo (3 inches) were given various handicaps. Hapai won with Keo second. Height, 5 ft. 2 in.

W. A. Chapman, F. Damon, N. Halstead, P. Lishman, G. A. Martin, S. Johnson, D. G. Sylvester and T. V. King all lined up at the scratch for the three-minute class bicycle race. In the start-off Sylvester was given a vigorous push and started out ahead, casting his head to one side and then to the other in the hope of mesmerizing his opponents in the rear. At first there was a case of bunch, but this did not last long. At the cry of "The combination is broken," from some sport in the grand stand, the wheelmen scattered and each bent over his handle bar for solid work. Then came a surprise party, and Damon, casting a scornful look at the wheels of the other racers, pushed his Rambler under the wire a little ahead of Martin. Time, 2:48 1-2.

C. Holt and J. Kalaniana'ole, scratch, and E. Hapai, J. Spencer and others, with various handicaps ranging from one to seven yards, were the entries for the 220 yards handicap running race. Hapai with two and J. Spencer with four yards came out first and second respectively. Time, 24 3/5 seconds.

B. F. Beardmore and W. Chamberlain, scratch, and George Clark with fifteen yards, were among the entries in the half-mile handicap running race. Clark won, with Beardmore second. Time, 2:18 4/5.

Following were the principal entries in the one-mile bicycle handicap:

George Angus, scratch; Ruby Dexter, 5 yards; D. Sylvester, 10 yards; H. A. Giles, 22 yards; T. V. King, 50 yards; P. Lishman and F. Damon, 67 yards.

The riders started off in two bunches and kept that way up to the end of the race. Lishman, Damon and Johnson headed the first. Dexter, Angus, Giles and Sylvester kept fighting each other in the rear, while the first bunch ran steadily away from them. At the finish Damon made a very strong spurt, but was unable to overtake Lishman on his Tribune. Time, 2:25.

In this race Lishman, who has been riding for only a few months, showed that he is not to be disregarded as a coming rider. He possesses the material for a promising racer.

In the 120 yards hurdle handicap H. Hapai, six yards, won over his brother, scratch man, whom he defeated by about a second. Time, 18 2/5 seconds.

There were four entries in the running broad jump handicap, among them being E. Hapai, scratch, and W. Cummings, 10 inches. Hapai made 18 feet 9 1/2 inches and retired, but W. Cummings jumped for 18 feet 4 inches. Hapai, forced to make another trial, succeeded in making only 17 feet 10 inches. A better record was made in the second trial, but the third gave the contest to Cummings.

R. A. Dexter, Geo. Angus, P. Lishman, H. A. Giles and D. G. Sylvester were among the entries for the one mile novelty bicycle race. Angus led, with Sylvester close behind. A little past the half Dexter, Giles, Angus and Sylvester were pretty well bunched. Angus tried hard to push his wheel across the line first, but D. Dexter made one of his old-time spurts and rode under the wire just a half bicycle length ahead. Time, 2:42 1/2.

Giles led in the first three quarters, making the following time: First quarter, 43 seconds; second quarter, 1:20, and third quarter, 2:24.

Next followed the one mile handicap running race, in which only four out of the original ten entries showed up. Chamberlain was scratch man, but he kept gaining on the handicap men all the way round the track, finally pulling out ahead and winning easily, with A. Rosa second. Time, 5:34 2-5.

Geo. Angus, R. A. Dexter, H. A. Giles, D. G. Sylvester and P. Lishman were the entries for the three-mile lap bicycle race.

First lap—Sylvester did his usual trick of taking the lead and looking back over his shoulders in anticipation of the very thing that happened—the passing one by one of the faster riders. At the finish Angus led, with Dexter, Giles, Lishman and Sylvester following very close together.

Second lap—The riders were bunched near the three-quarters and each was doing his hardest work. At the finish Angus led, with Giles, Dexter, Lishman and Sylvester following closely.

Third lap—Bunched at the first quarter and all the riders sickeningly packed. Giles and Angus were ahead at the first quarter, with Lishman hanging right along with them. At the finish the riders did their best, but Angus, with his yellow suit, came out like sunshine from among them, with Dexter, Giles, Lishman and Sylvester following in the order named. Points: First lap Angus, 3, second lap—Angus, 3; third lap—Angus, 4. Total, Angus, 10. Time, 9:03 2-5.

After crossing the line Dexter ran into the hind tire of Angus' wheel and fell with his wheel on top of him, but no injury was done.

The match race between Billy C. and Charles David's Confederate, the next event on the programme, Confederate contingent seemed to be doing all the talking before the race, and bets seemed to favor that horse.

In the first heat Billy C. took the lead, and kept it winning by about a length. Time 52 seconds.

Just at this particular time the sun went under a cloud and cast a gloom over a certain portion of the enthusiasts. Many of those who had come out in hacks felt that walking to town after the race would be a pleasant pastime. But then, there were a few who made sunshine for themselves and kicked each other's hats with the greatest of good feeling. By some strange feat of legerdemain, money had become transferred from the pockets of others into their own.

The Confederate men staked there are on the next heat, but their favorite was not swift enough for Billy C. who won by about a half length. Total 52 1/2 seconds.

Tom Pryce won in putting the 16 lbs. shot handicap. J. Kalaniana'ole, second. Distance 27 feet 7 inches.

Up to the very last moment, horses were entered for the half mile scrub race, in which contest more enthusiasm of various kinds seemed evident than in any of the others.

In the first place there were some

who didn't like it, because their horses could not go into the race, because the judges had declared that "no horses having raced previously under Hawaiian Jockey Club rules can enter." The little track discussion which ensued consumed about ten minutes. Eleven horses were entered. Harold Dillingham on Langford Jr., came out far ahead of the advancing mob. Time 58 seconds.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION FOR 1895

Willett & Gray Give Interesting Figures for Planters.

Willett & Gray's latest statistical circular gives the following information concerning the consumption of sugar that will be read with interest in this country:

"The figures given herewith show the total consumption of sugar in the United States to have been 1,149,744 tons against 2,012,714 tons in 1894, 1,905,862 in 1893 and 1,853,370 tons in 1892. The decrease in 1895 is 82,970 tons, or 3.12 per cent. against an increase in 1894 of 106,512 tons, or 5.05 per cent., and an increase in 1893 of 54,492 tons, or 2.83 per cent. The consumption of 1895 consisted of 324,506 tons of domestic cane sugar, 30,000 tons of domestic beet sugar, 300 tons of sorghum sugar, 7500 tons maple sugar, 15,000 tons of domestic manufactured molasses sugar, a total of 377,306 tons of United States production and 1,480,573 tons of foreign cane and 83,809 tons of foreign beet sugars and 28,083 tons of foreign refined sugars, together 1,572,438 tons of foreign production. The total meltings of our refiners in 1895 were 1,738,744 tons, 28,037 were refined abroad and 182,964 tons were consumed in the raw and plantation condition. Of the 1,738,744 tons melted by refiners, the American Sugar Refining Co. manufactured 1,330,744 tons, or 76.6 per cent. and the independent refiners 708,000 tons, or 23.4 per cent.

"The invisible stock of sugar is now at a minimum, while last year it was 50,000 tons in excess of the preceding year.

"If the invisible stocks are properly adjusted the consumption of 1895 would show but about 15,000 tons smaller than 1894, but in the above figures we have taken no account of the invisible stocks.

"The American Sugar Refining Co.'s production in 1895 decreased 125,438 tons, and the independent refiners' production decreased 7,306 tons under the business of 1894. The difference between raws and refined in 1895 averaged .888 against 88 cents in 1894.

Miss Blanche Cornwell was riding along King street in a buggy yesterday afternoon when her horse, becoming frightened, ran away. Miss Cornwell held to the reins until the frightened animal was stopped by a mounted patrolman.

W. O. Smith will accompany H. J. Rhodes, Superintendent of the Government Nursery, to Molokai this week or next. Mr. Rhodes will remain about a month superintending the construction of sheds and planting seeds at the leper settlement.

Mr. J. C. Scott, manager of the dry goods department of the Hudson's Bay Company's business arrived on the Warrimoo on Saturday and is the guest of Dr. Murray. Mr. Scott may remain in the islands for some time. He is a genial gentleman and considered one of the best singers on the coast.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sale of Lease of Government Lots on the Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu.

On WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the following Government lots, situate on the Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu:

Lot No. 36; Upset price, \$360.00 per annum.

Lot No. 37; Upset price, \$360.00 per annum.

Lot No. 38; Upset price, \$360.00 per annum.

Lot No. 39; Upset price, \$360.00 per annum.

Term—Lease for Ten years, rent payable quarterly in advance.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 25th, 1896.

4209 31—1728-31

GEORGE WEIGHT, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 25th, 1896.

1728-31

MR. V. A. CARVALHO has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.

1725-31

MR. H. T. MOORE has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of South Kona Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.

1725-31

CASE WAS NON-SUITED.

Cranstoun and Mueller Get Very Little Satisfaction

DEPORTATION STORY REPEATED.

Ashtford Appear as Witness, but No Use Found for Him—Steamship Company Not Held Responsible. Defendants Entitled to Costs.

The case of John Cranstoun vs. Capt. Bird of the SS. Warrimoo and James Huddart, manager of the Canadian Australian Line, came up before Hon. Mr. Justice Drake and a jury this morning, says the Vancouver News Advertiser of Jan. 11. Cranstoun, Muller and Johnstone landed here by the Warrimoo, Capt. Bird, on Feb. 10, 1895. Cranstoun being an American citizen entered a protest in Washington, through U. S. Consul Peterson. The plaintiff claims \$50,000 damages for forcible deportation.

The defendants plead duress on the part of the Government of Hawaii, for whom they acted. The defendants claim to have acted as common carriers, but will take Cranstoun back to Honolulu free, and provide all necessary for the voyage.

John Cranstoun, the plaintiff, was the first witness called. He told of his arrest and forced voyage on the Warrimoo. He protested to the Captain, who said he had no papers from the Government at Hawaii. Some time after he—the captain—said that he had a bond of indemnity. He sent a letter to the captain, stating that he would hold him responsible for wrong full deportation.

On being cross examined the plaintiff said, that he had been in Honolulu eight months, but was not a revolutionist. He was a member of the Scheutzen Club, but it was not a Royalist club.

The next witness called was Clarence W. Ashtford. He was called by the plaintiff to testify to certain conditions of the law of Hawaii as established by treaties, constitution and statutes, at the time of the deportation. His Lordship ruled that upon the pleadings, the court here had no concern with these questions, so Mr. Ashtford was excused.

Mr. Wilson, for plaintiff, then read the evidence given by Capt. Bird, upon his explanation for discovery of the defence some months since, in which he admitted the material facts alleged by plaintiff as to the facts of the deportation and that the officers of the Hawaiian Government had been in treaty with him—Capt. Bird—during much of the day that event happened. In the effort to secure his consent to carry the men from Honolulu to Vancouver, Capt. Bird refused to do so until that Government tendered him a letter, in the form of a bond of indemnity, and assuming all liability for damages which might accrue to the man about to be deported.

The trial was resumed the next day. Charles Wilson, Q. C., counsel for the plaintiff, put in the interrogatories of James Huddart, which closed the evidence.

Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., then moved for a non-suit for both defendants. Mr. Davis proceeded to argue for the non suit stating that Mr. Huddart (if present) which he was not, might lawfully deport the plaintiff, but Capt. Bird if he made a mistake in deporting him, made that mistake in law not fact, as he, Capt. Bird, was aware of all the facts. The command-in-chief was sole head at Honolulu, under the martial law which existed at the time the plaintiff was deported, and he issued an order to remove the plaintiff from Honolulu to Vancouver. Capt. Bird was in this way acting as the agent of the Hawaiian Republic and it was an act of state and an act of sovereignty, so no action could be brought against him for this. A case of deportation from Chile was cited in which the fare to Liverpool was four times that usually charged but in this case the fare was what was usually charged. It was admitted, however, that the plaintiff did not pay his own fare but who paid it effected the case very slightly. As regards the voyage Cranstoun admitted that he was used the same as other second class passengers and probably didn't think about entering a protest until after some five days. Numerous precedents were cited and the address lasted about two hours.

Mr. Chas. Wilson, Q. C., however, contended that the master was liable for acts of his servant whether the servant acted in his master's interest or no. He did for his employers benefit carry the plaintiff to the port of Vancouver. In the afternoon Mr. Wilson continued his argument. He stated that the Hawaiian Government acts could not be reviewed in this court. Capt. Bird was admitted to be agent of the Hawaiian Government and a contracting relation existing between the captain of the Warrimoo and the Republic, and whether the relation existed with master or servant makes no difference at all. Mr. Wilson contended that they would have been justified in setting themselves free if it were possible. They did not go on board voluntarily, though without protest, as protesting would probably to their minds, have been useless. Mr. Davis contended that an act of state in Hawaii could not apply to other dominions.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake granted a non suit.

On the following Monday, January 13th, the case of Mueller against the steamship company was brought up. Before the Mueller case was proceeded with, Mr. Wilson spoke concerning the costs in the Cranstoun case. Mr. Davis asked that the costs of the commission to Honolulu should be included, subject to taxation.

The Court stated that the defendants were entitled to all costs.

Mr. Wilson argued that the commission to Honolulu was unnecessary. Whether or not the plaintiff was guilty of conspiracy against the Hawaiian Republic and of being a person dangerous to the peace of the community was not a question in these courts.

Mr. Davis thought that the commission had been a necessary one with important results. One thing that it revealed was that no matter how much the plaintiff objected to the Hawaiian Government about his being deported, he never objected to the steamship company, but it being settled by the Republic that he was to go, he couldn't raise any protest.

Mr. Wilson then asked for an adjournment of the Mueller case, but upon Mr. Davis opposing it, he said he would accept a non-suit, which was accordingly done.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR.

Germans Will Celebrate His Birthday.

A Man of Nerve—Outlined a Peace Policy—His Differences With Bismarck.

William II. Emperor of Germany, was born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William



WILLIAM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

of Prussia. He was married to Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, February 27, 1881. In the beginning of the emperor's reign, which began June 1888, he sent addresses to the army and navy, the pacific tone of which surprised the world, as before his fathers death he showed repugnance to the peace policy then in force, indeed his fathers death was deplored as an event which might through the succession of the son plunge the powers into war.

One of the most noted events in the emperors reign was his differences with Chancellor Bismarck and which resulted in the chancellor sending his resignation to his sovereign March 17, 1890. Since then, however the two have met and exchanged cordial greetings. Just now the movements and opinions of Emperor William are watched with keenest interest by the great powers owing to his attitude on the Transvaal imbroglio. The matter of war between England and Germany rests in a measure with the young emperor.

Consul Hackfeld usually celebrates the emperors birthday by a banquet at his office, and he spends the noon hour receiving the congratulations of the Cabinet, diplomatic and consular corps as well as many private citizens. On these occasions it has been the custom for the Hawaiian band to enliven matters by serenading the Consul. This part of the program will be omitted today owing to the absence of the band on Hawaii.

HOMESICK BLACKBIRDS.

The Brig Percy Edwards to Carry Gilbert Islanders Home.

The brig Percy Edwards, owned by Captain James McKenna, which has been lying up in Oakland creek for two years, will probably be purchased for the Central American trade, says the S. F. Call of January 12th. Several wealthy persons from the Gilbert Islands are here trying to secure the vessel and if they succeed her first mission will be highly creditable to herself and her new owners. She will proceed to San Jose de Guatemala and carry home the

"blackbird" Gilbert natives who were kidnapped some years ago by the tramp steamer Montserrat. It will be remembered that Captain Blackburn and Ferguson engineered the scheme of supplying the Central American coffee plantations with cheap island laborers and landed a steamer load of the simple natives at Guatemala.

This slave trade soon fell into disrepute even on the Spanish-American coast, and the Montserrat went into other business, and was mysteriously lost about a year ago on the northern coast. The luckless islanders have been leading a wretched existence under their Guatemalan taskmasters ever since, and their deplorable condition has moved their countrymen to purchase the Percy Edwards for the purpose of taking them back to the Gilbert group.

It will be remembered that Captain Ferguson, the man mentioned in connection with the above affair was in Honolulu some years ago and had difficulty regarding the employments of Japanese for Guatemala coffee estates.

SHOOTING AT KAKAOKO BUTTS.

Average Scores Made—Tom McGiffin Narrowly Escapes a Shot.

The new butts at Kakaoko were opened by Company H yesterday morning. Thirty-three members



WILLIAM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

were present and an average score of 27 was made.

While Hazzebrink was making his score Tom McGiffin, the marker, stepped from behind the steel shield and stood in front of the target. Fortunately the man made a miss or McGiffin would have been struck. The occurrence took away all desire of the members of Company H to continue shooting.

The targets are for 200-yard range and are in excellent position. The bulkhead is seven feet square and is protected by a quarter-inch steel plate. The targets slide so that there is no necessity for the marker to come from behind the shield.

McGiffin was not familiar with the business, but Captain Murray instructed him what to do in marking up. It is understood he has given up his position.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H. I.

AUCTION SALE

AT PAPAIOU, HILO.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE

Estate of Otsuki & Co.

ON TUESDAY—

—FEBRUARY 4, 1896.

The Store Building, Lease, Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Safe, Showcases, Lamps, Etc.
1. Cottage, Storehouse, Stable, Out-houses, Etc.
The Dwelling house nearly new, and Lease
Horses, Mules, Carts.
The Stock of Merchandise, comprising a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc. Also Book Accounts and other outstanding claims.
All of the above will be offered at Public Auction as above stated at Papaiou, Hilo.
For further particulars apply to F. M. Bind, on the premises. Or to H. W. SCHMIDT, Assignee of the Estate of Otsuki & Co. 4209-26—1728 It

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

SHIP CHANDLERS

— AND —

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS.

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D., HONOLULU.

FOR RENT!

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

NOTICE.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY re-

quests that all bills up

to the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1895, not already

presented, be present-

ed immediately.

FOR = SALE

— A —

4-Horse Power Gas Engine

IN GOOD CONDITION

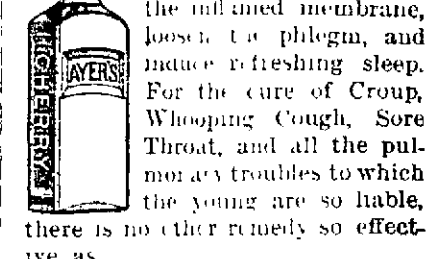
Apply to the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LIMITED.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation

Agents for Honolulu: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.



POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Trade Mark" on each wrapper, London, on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottle 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu, HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, L.D.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell Street, London, W. C.



INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894. £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

Profit and Loss 2,410,992 7 3

Life and Annuity Funds 4,772,525 11 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,516,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,179,821 10 9

£2,696,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

EXHIBITION OF FENCING.

An Encounter Between Sons of
of the Orient

JAPANESE EXPERT WITH SWORDS

They Fight for Amusement and Use the
Bamboo Sticks—Sunrise Club Mem-
bers Thrust and Parry—A Drawn
Battle—Immense Excitement, Etc.

If you are ever asked to engage in a duel with a Japanese, being the challenged party select any implement of war rather than the single stick, for unless you are proficient in thrusts and parries you will be "done up" in short order.

In feudal times every able-bodied Japanese was obliged to become an expert swordsman, so that in the event of war he could go to the front and do his share of fighting. But with the improvement in the methods of warfare, and which the Japanese were

warning each other to look out for what might be coming next.

To the stranger who is not familiar with the rules there seemed to be no rest for the men. If one should receive a blow which under ordinary circumstances would warrant his going down for a few seconds, long enough to recover, it must simply end with the desire and his next move will be to get back at his opponent. In this exhibition Karikawa, who was rather more stockily built than his foe had the best of the first of the fight, but the end was a draw and the men retired wincing and with the perspiration pouring from their faces.

The wrist seemed to be the part of the anatomy oftenest aimed at, and while that part of the arm is protected by a padded gauntlet the humerus is bare and a strong blow means a heavy welt and a sore arm. At the end of the contest spoken of here Yajima carried a mark which was quite blue. If a blow on the wrist is severe enough it will disable a fencer and the fight ends and if it cannot be accomplished in that way a fencer will raise his stick high above and inclined toward the back of his head, very much after the style of ancient ex-culturers in the chopping block process, and bring it down with all his strength on his rival's head—if he can. Celerity marks every movement of the fencer, so that the observer's eye is taxed to its utmost to keep track of the men.

Single-stick fencing among the Japanese is so different from anything attempted by the white people that it is difficult to make comparisons or draw conclusions. If quick

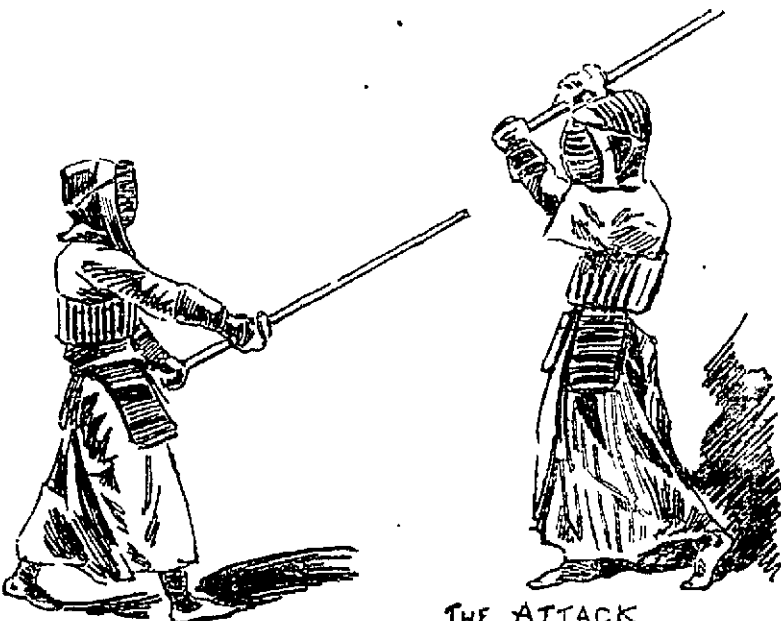
THE THRUST
AT THE THROAT

quick to adopt, the short sword has been relegated to the back yard and the shop of the bric-a-brac dealer, and fencing is merely a pastime known as gek ken. In the civil war in Japan eighteen years ago, however, there were certain companies of guards armed with swords who did some very effective and bloody work with them.

There is a club in Honolulu with headquarters on Maunakea street whose members have an instructor in the use of the single stick. The organization is solely for amusement rather than for business, though there is probably a desire on the part of the

ness in an attack or parry is the secret of the game. Yajima and Karikawa should be entitled to positions as experts. Their endurance, too, is remarkable, considering the thickness of the clothing worn. Swathed as they are in heavily padded suits, evidently much depends upon the eye, and it is when one of the fencers catches the eye of his opponent off his guard that he attempts a blow, but to ascertain when the eye is not attending to its business is much too difficult for a stranger to solve—shielded as the fencer's face is with iron bars set closely together.

There are four points in a match with single sticks between Japanese:



THE ATTACK

leaders to perpetuate the old-fashioned methods of their forefathers in quelling rebellions. Just now this club, the Sunrise, is without an instructor, so that there is but little practice and no exhibitions. Yamashita, who has filled that post for the past six months, is at present in Japan. He was a member of the army in his native country, and has been given medals for bravery on different occasions.

The headquarters of the "Sunrise Single Stick Club" is on the lower floor of the building occupied by the Japanese newspaper of the same name. Through the kindness of Editor Satto, and Hiraoka, business manager of the paper, a reporter for the ADVERTISER was given an opportunity to witness an exhibition between Yajima and Karikawa, two expert handlers of the sticks. Considering that the men have had no practice for several weeks, they did remarkably well.

By way of introduction the combatants removed their kimonos and donned loose skirts, and a helmet with strong iron bars across the face. Then they sheathed their bodies with stiff bamboo breast plates. Heavily padded gloves with gauntlets finished the costume. The "short sticks" are about five feet long and are made of several pieces of bamboo fastened together. There seemed to be no call of "time" by a referee; the men stepped to the center of the room and saluted each other by a motion of the arm and then one uttered a guttural sound signifying his willingness to begin the fray and they crossed sticks, the point of each being held on a level with the neck and the handle grasped with both hands. Yajima led and throughout the bout was acting on the offensive, while Karikawa braced himself so as to resist and ward off any blow that might be directed toward him. Once he was thoughtless; Yajima gave him a crack on the helmet that resounded through the room. All the time the men were fencing they were shouting as if

a blow on the back of the head, a fair one for glancing strokes do not count, a thrust at the throat, a stroke on the wrist and a stroke on the side. There is no rule as to the position a fencer must occupy in delivering any one of

CUT AT HEAD
AND GUARD

these blows—it may be from either side and from one or both hands. If it is a "chopper" it is apt to be one that will make the man receiving it wince, even though he be protected by all sorts of grotesque contrivances.

Robbery or Joke—Which?

The Aloha Art Gallery was robbed Saturday night of the pictures in its show cases down stairs. Some little time must have been required to do such a neat job. Not only the pictures but the large glasses were stolen. A W. Bolster was down on the Warrimoo when the thing happened. Slips of paper from the cases were found scattered along on Fort street almost up to the corner of Hotel. It is thought that the whole thing is a huge joke, but Mr. Bolster fails to see the point.

"MEREDITH'S OLD COAT."

Honolulu Amateurs Score a Big
Success.Large Audience and \$400 for Kawa-
hauo—Strong Company Through-
out—To Be Repeated.

A large and fashionable audience filled the Independence Park pavilion almost to overflowing Saturday evening to witness the long-looked-for and much deferred "Meredith's Old Coat." Although in the hands of amateurs, the play was carried throughout in a manner that would do credit to many professionals. There were weak points, as might be expected, but the audience was kept in good humor from start to finish, and that is all that was necessary.

In the play itself Mr. Alderdice has not hit upon anything particularly new or striking in the general plot. There is the convivial father, the light tempered mother, gay daughters and their fond lovers, and the usual servants and accomplices to complete the little picture of every day life. The strength of the play is in the peculiar and distressing situation into which the playwright forces his characters with a good bit of humor.

The play is easily staged and well adapted to amateurs with the exception of the occasional passages where one character is placed before the audience alone, which calls for clever action as well as a careful handling of the monologue. It was in this point that the members of the company showed particular ability. Only in the first act of the play was there shown that embarrassment which usually accompanies this situation with amateur performers.

It would be difficult to select the star of the company, as all of the leading parts were carried with an ease that indicated hard study and good selection in assigning the parts. Of the character work Miss McGrew was by all odds the peer of the company. The part of Bridget Mulligan is one in which there is a natural tendency to overdo the thing. Miss McGrew's brogue was excellent, and the action of a typical Bridget was portrayed with equal success. As a high-handed, hot-tempered, dignified matron Mrs. Graham was equally fortunate in gaining the favor of the critical. Miss Mollie Atkinson was the bright, flirtatious sprig of a Miss for which her part calls. Miss May Atkinson has a less vivacious part to fulfill. She is particularly fortunate when she rises to the dignity of a supposedly wronged fiancée.

W. H. Alderdice as the young lieutenant made a decided hit. One is inclined to believe he had an eye to the part he was to perform when he mapped out the scheme of this play. Next to him Mr. Speyers as the frivolous, hen-pecked man of the world meets with favor. The legal fraternity was well represented by Messrs. Potter and Mayo, and Dr. Nichols does justice to the "members of the force." Mr. Mackintosh has evidently paid too much attention to the dialect, but otherwise makes a good footman. Mr. Addison will probably be more at ease on the second night of the play. Mrs. Gunn realizes that she has a modest part and governs herself accordingly.

Taken as a whole the play is one of the best that has been brought out by Honolulu amateurs, and there are many of Saturday night's audience who will undoubtedly be present to witness the second appearance on Tuesday night.

The stage settings were remarkably good, when the obstacles with those having charge of this work are taken into consideration. The tasteful arrangement of flags and bunting relieved the crude appearance which necessarily accompanies the usual manufactured stage. The acoustics of the pavilion are remarkably good. If it were feasible to arrange for raised seats in the rear of the hall the Independence Park opera house would fill the bill very well.

The financial returns show a clear profit of \$400 for the Kawa-hauo Church building fund.

Not a few who heard what Mr. Robert R. Wills, of Honolulu, Va., has to say about the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, have been induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure. For sale at 25 and 50 per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H. I.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?

It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail. Standard remedies fail. And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS And its cures are simply marvellous.

Now is the time To take CUTICURA.

CURES made in season Are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. 4 Soap, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1. BENSON SMITH & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

Get ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, post-free.



Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE
ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00
(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1-2x4 3-4x5 1-4 inches; makes a picture 3 1-2x3 1-2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs only 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

For Twenty
Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations of their fine hosiery "Pied de Neige" and "J. C. P. Rager" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Self Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Muttons, Serge, Kamagarna, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Soft Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized iron, best and 3 feet Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,

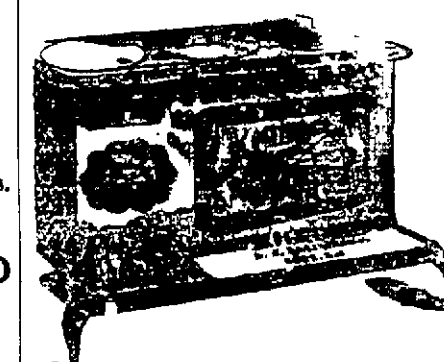
Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES,

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIAMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

The Bark "Iolani"

Will go on the berth in New York on or about January 1st and sail for this port on or about

FEBRUARY 1st, 1895.

If sufficient inducement offers. For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kth Street, Boston, or
C. BREWER & Co., Ltd.
Agents, Honolulu.

STOCK FOR SALE.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY

(MAKAWELL.) Apply to

1205-H JAS. F. MORGAN.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Full Moon.	New Moon.
Jan. 27	10:15	4:15	11:15	1:15
Jan. 28	10:25	4:25	11:25	1:25
Jan. 29	10:35	4:35	11:35	1:35
Jan. 30	10:45	4:45	11:45	1:45
Jan. 31	10:55	4:55	11:55	1:55
Feb. 1	11:05	5:05	12:05	2:05
Feb. 2	11:15	5:15	12:15	2:15
Feb. 3	11:25	5:25	12:25	2:25
Feb. 4	11:35	5:35	12:35	2:35
Feb. 5	11:45	5:45	12:45	2:45
Feb. 6	11:55	5:55	12:55	2:55
Feb. 7	12:05	6:05	1:05	3:05
Feb. 8	12:15	6:15	1:15	3:15
Feb. 9	12:25	6:25	1:25	3:25
Feb. 10	12:35	6:35	1:35	3:35
Feb. 11	12:45	6:45	1:45	3:45
Feb. 12	12:55	6:55	1:55	3:55
Feb. 13	1:05	7:05	2:05	4:05
Feb. 14	1:15	7:15	2:15	4:15
Feb. 15	1:25	7:25	2:25	4:25
Feb. 16	1:35	7:35	2:35	4:35
Feb. 17	1:45	7:45	2:45	4:45
Feb. 18	1:55	7:55	2:55	4:55
Feb. 19	2:05	8:05	3:05	5:05
Feb. 20	2:15	8:15	3:15	5:15
Feb. 21	2:25	8:25	3:25	5:25
Feb. 22	2:35	8:35	3:35	5:35
Feb. 23	2:45	8:45	3:45	5:45
Feb. 24	2:55	8:55	3:55	5:55
Feb. 25	3:05	9:05	4:05	6:05
Feb. 26	3:15	9:15	4:15	6:15
Feb. 27	3:25	9:25	4:25	6:25
Feb. 28	3:35	9:35	4:35	6:35
Feb. 29	3:45	9:45	4:45	6:45
Feb. 30	3:55	9:55	4:55	6:55
Mar. 1	4:05	10:05	5:05	7:05
Mar. 2	4:15	10:15	5:15	7:15
Mar. 3	4:25	10:25	5:25	7:25
Mar. 4	4:35	10:35	5:35	7:35
Mar. 5	4:45	10:45	5:45	7:45
Mar. 6	4:55	10:55	5:55	7:55
Mar. 7	5:05	11:05	6:05	8:05
Mar. 8	5:15	11:15	6:15	8:15
Mar. 9	5:25	11:25	6:25	8:25
Mar. 10	5:35	11:35	6:35	8:35
Mar. 11	5:45	11:45	6:45	8:45
Mar. 12	5:55	11:55	6:55	8:55
Mar. 13	6:05	12:05	7:05	9:05
Mar. 14	6:15	12:15	7:15	9:15
Mar. 15	6:25	12:25	7:25	9:25
Mar. 16	6:35	12:35	7:35	9:35
Mar. 17	6:45	12:45	7:45	9:45
Mar. 18	6:55	12:55	7:55	9:55
Mar. 19	7:05	1:05	8:05	10:05
Mar. 20	7:15	1:15	8:15	10:15
Mar. 21	7:25	1:25	8:25	10:25
Mar. 22	7:35	1:35	8:35	10:35
Mar. 23	7:45	1:45	8:45	10:45
Mar. 24	7:55	1:55	8:55	10:55
Mar. 25	8:05	2:05	9:05	11:05
Mar. 26	8:15	2:15	9:15	11:15
Mar. 27	8:25	2:25	9:25	11:25
Mar. 28	8:35	2:35	9:35	11:35
Mar. 29	8:45	2:45	9:45	11:45
Mar. 30	8:55	2:55	9:55	11:55
Mar. 31	9:05	3:05	10:05	12:05

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Humid.	Dir.
Jan. 27	30.1	71	SE	85	10-12
Jan. 28	30.2	72	SE	86	10-12
Jan. 29	30.3	73	SE	87	10-12
Jan. 30	30.4	74	SE	88	10-12
Jan. 31	30.5	75	SE	89	10-12
Feb. 1	30.6	76	SE	90	10-12
Feb. 2	30.7	77	SE	91	10-12
Feb. 3	30.8	78	SE	92	10-12
Feb. 4	30.9	79	SE	93	10-12
Feb. 5	31.0	80	SE	94	10-12
Feb. 6	31.1	81	SE	95	10-12
Feb. 7	31.2	82	SE	96	10-12
Feb. 8	31.3	83	SE	97	10-12
Feb. 9	31.4	84	SE	98	10-12
Feb. 10	31.5	85	SE	99	10-12
Feb. 11	31.6	86	SE	100	10-12
Feb. 12	31.7	87	SE	101	10-12
Feb. 13	31.8	88	SE	102	10-12
Feb. 14	31.9	89	SE	103	10-12
Feb. 15	32.0	90	SE	104	10-12
Feb. 16	32.1	91	SE	105	10-12
Feb. 17	32.2	92	SE	106	10-12
Feb. 18	32.3	93	SE	107	10-12
Feb. 19	32.4	94	SE	108	10-12
Feb. 20	32.5	95	SE	109	10-12
Feb. 21	32.6	96	SE	110	10-12
Feb. 22	32.7	97	SE	111	10-12
Feb. 23	32.8	98	SE	112	10-12
Feb. 24	32.9	99	SE	113	10-12
Feb. 25	33.0	100	SE	114	10-12
Feb. 26	33.1	101	SE	115	10-12
Feb. 27	33.2	102	SE	116	10-12
Feb. 28	33.3	103	SE	117	10-12
Feb. 29	33.4	104	SE	118	10-12
Feb. 30	33.5	105	SE	119	10-12
Mar. 1	33.6	106	SE	120	10-12
Mar. 2	33.7	107	SE	121	10-12
Mar. 3	33.8	108	SE	122	10-12
Mar. 4	33.9	109	SE	123	10-12
Mar. 5	34.0	110	SE	124	10-12
Mar. 6	34.1	111	SE	125	10-12
Mar. 7	34.2	112	SE	126	10-12
Mar. 8	34.3	113	SE	127	10-12
Mar. 9	34.4	114	SE	128	10-12
Mar. 10	34.5	115	SE	129	10-12
Mar. 11	34.6	116	SE	130	10-12
Mar. 12	34.7	117	SE	131	10-12
Mar. 13	34.8	118	SE	132	10-12
Mar. 14	34.9	119	SE	133	10-12
Mar. 15	35.0	120	SE	134	10-12
Mar. 16	35.1	121	SE	135	10-12
Mar. 17	35.2	122	SE	136	10-12
Mar. 18	35.3	123	SE	137	10-12
Mar. 19	35.4	124	SE	138	10-12
Mar. 20	35.5	125	SE	139	10-12
Mar. 21	35.6	126	SE	140	10-12
Mar. 22	35.7	127	SE	141	10-12
Mar. 23	35.8	128	SE	142	10-12
Mar. 24	35.9	129	SE	143	10-12
Mar. 25	36.0	130	SE	144	10-12
Mar. 26	36.1	131	SE	145	10-12
Mar. 27	36.2	132	SE	146	10-12
Mar. 28	36.3	133	SE	147	10-12
Mar. 29	36.4	134	SE	148	10-12
Mar. 30	36.5	135	SE	149	10-12
Mar. 31	36.6	136	SE	150	10-12

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or for Vancouver.

1898.		1896.	
On or About.		On or About.	
Australia.....	Jan 27	Monowai.....	Feb 1
Coptic.....	Feb 4	Monowai.....	Feb 6
Mariposa.....	Feb 13	Australia.....	Feb 28
Australia.....	Feb 21	China.....	Feb 28
Monowai.....	Feb 23	Monowai.....	Feb 28
.....	March 3	Alameda.....	March 6
Monowai.....	March 12	Australia.....	March 21
Australia.....	March 16	Monowai.....	April 1
Warrimoo.....	March 24	Mariposa.....	April 10
Belgie.....	March 25	Coptic.....	April 10
Australia.....	April 9	Australia.....	April 15
Rio de Janeiro.....	April 23	Monowai.....	April 30
Monowai.....	April 24	Warrimoo.....	May 2
Alameda.....	May 1	China.....	May 2
Mariposa.....	May 7	Australia.....	May 9
Poric.....	May 19	Alameda.....	May 28
Warrimoo.....	May 24	Monowai.....	May 31
Australia.....	May 28	Coptic.....	June 3
Monowai.....	May 29	Alameda.....	June 3
.....	June 1	Mariposa.....	June 25
Peru.....	June 18	Peking.....	June 28
Australia.....	June 22	Australia.....	June 29
Monowai.....	June 24	Warrimoo.....	July 1
Alameda.....	June 24	Australia.....	July 20
.....	July 9	Monowai.....	July 22
Warrimoo.....	July 17	Belgie.....	July 24
Mariposa.....	July 24	Monowai.....	Aug 1
Alameda.....	July 30	Alameda.....	Aug 19
Australia.....	Aug 1	Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug 20
Monowai.....	Aug 10	Alameda.....	Aug 30
Warrimoo.....	Aug 27	Australia.....	Sept 1
Coptic.....	Sept 4	Poric.....	Sept 15
Alameda.....	Sept 4	Mariposa.....	Sept 17
Monowai.....	Sept 4	Monowai.....	Oct 2
Warrimoo.....	Sept 24	Australia.....	Oct 3
Peking.....	Sept 28	Peru.....	Oct 15
Australia.....	Sept 28	Monowai.....	Oct 15
Mariposa.....	Sept 28	Australia.....	Oct 28
Belgie.....	Oct 24	Warrimoo.....	Oct 31
Monowai.....	Oct 24	Gaelic.....	Nov 6
Australia.....	Oct 26	Alameda.....	Nov 6
Australia.....	Nov 1	Alameda.....	Nov 21
.....	Nov 1	China.....	Dec 2
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov 18	Monowai.....	Dec 2
Warrimoo.....	Nov 24	Mariposa.....	Dec 10
Australia.....	Dec 11	Australia.....	Dec 10
Poric.....	Dec 17	Alameda.....	Dec 28
Monowai.....	Dec 17	Coptic.....	Dec 28